

# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,133.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

MONDAY, AUGUST 21. 1786.

**THEATRE-ROYAL.**  
On SATURDAY next, August 26. will be presented,  
A Comedy, called, The  
**COUNTRY GIRL.**  
As it has been performed at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane,  
for a great number of nights, with uncommon success and  
approbation.  
Moody, Mr WOODS;  
Harcourt, Mr BELL;  
Belville, Mr BLAND, Jun.;  
Country Boy, Mr YATES;  
Servant, Mr J. BLAND;  
And Sparkish, (with a song) Mr LA-MASH;  
Alicia, Mrs O'REILLY;  
Lucy, Mrs J. BLAND;  
And the Part of Peggy, (the Country Girl),  
By Mrs JORDAN.

To which will be added, a Musical Entertainment, called,  
**THE POOR SOLDIER.**  
Patrick, (the Poor Soldier) with the Manual Exercise,  
(Being her first appearance in that character on this stage.)  
Bagatelle, Mr LA-MASH;  
Father Luke, Mr O'REILLY;  
Captain Fitzroy, Mr MICHEL;  
Demot, Mr BLAND, Jun.;  
And Darby, Mr BELL;  
Kathleen, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;  
And Norah, Mrs SPARKS.  
Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes taken, of Mr  
GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre; and at his house,  
head of St Anne's Street.

By Permission.  
**LES VARIETES AMUSANTES,**  
Back of the Black Bull Inn, Pleasance.  
ON MONDAY Evening 21st August, and to be continued  
every Evening during the Week, the much-ad-  
mired and pleasing performances, as were performed at the  
LITTLE THEATRE, under the inspection of  
**MONSIEUR DUBOIS.**

ACT I.—THE JOCKEY HORNBPIPE; or, a TRIP TO  
LEITH RACES.  
ACT II.—WIRE-DANCING, by Miss RICHER;  
ACT III.—Wonderful Exertion of Strength,  
By the ENGLISH HERCULES,  
Who supports, on a large table 12 feet long, the Egyptian  
Pyramids, &c. &c.  
ACT IV.—ROPE-DANCING, by the Celebrated  
LITTLE LITTLE DEVIL,  
And the CHILD OF PROMISE, only 36 months old.  
CLOWN, by Master RICKETTS;  
The whole to conclude with a new Demi-Character Ballet,  
called,  
**HARVEST HOME,**  
By Monf. DUBOIS, Signior ROSSI, and Miss GIGNIER,  
From the Opera House, London.

Doors to be opened at Six, and the Entertainments to be-  
gin at Seven o'clock.—Pit and Boxes 2s. 6d.—Slips 1s.  
6d.—and Gallery 1s.  
Tickets to be had at the Royal Exchange and Exchange  
Coffeehouses, and of Monf. Dubois, at Les Varietes A-  
musesantes, where places for the boxes may be taken.  
N. B. No person admitted behind the Scenes.

**HORSEMANSHIP.**  
On ONE, TWO, and THREE HORSES.  
ON TUESDAY the 21st August, and to be continued  
every day (weather permitting), during their short stay  
in this city, at the CIRCULAR RIDING SCHOOL in Dr  
Hope's Park, adjoining the Physical Gardens, Leith Walk,  
by Nine capital performers, not to be equalled in Europe,  
from Mr Jones's Equestrian Amphitheatre, London, under  
the direction of  
Mr PARKER,  
Who most respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen,  
and the Public in general, that no pains has been spared to  
render the temporary Riding School as commodious as pos-  
sible. Proper seats covered over are provided.

**HORSEMANSHIP BURLESQU'D,**  
By Mr MILLER, the Clown.  
To which will be introduced,  
Horseman, upon One and Two Horses,  
By Miss HUNTLEY,  
From London.

To conclude with  
**THE TAILOR'S JOURNEY TO BRENTFORD,**  
On the Hunter, Humped, and Road Horse,  
By Mr HUMPHREYS.  
Doors will be opened Half past Eleven, and the exhibition  
begin Half past Twelve.  
First Seats, 2s.—Second ditto, 1s.  
Places may be taken, by sending a servant, from Half past  
Ten to Eleven.  
Tickets may be had of Mr Parker, at Mr Robertson's, at  
Black Bull, Pleasance.

N. B. Mr PARKER will attend the School every day,  
Sundays excepted, for the instruction of Ladies and Gentle-  
men, in the polite art of Riding and managing the Horse.  
Gentlemen from Seven in the Morning till Eleven.—Ladies  
from Two till Five afternoon.  
Likewise Horses broke for the Road, Field, or Army, par-  
ticularly for Ladies riding, in a few days.

**Sale of a Patronage.**  
TO BE SOLD, The Patronage or Right of Presenting a  
Clergyman to the kirk and parish of Rhynd, in the  
Presbytery of Perth.  
For particulars enquire of William Bethune, writer in Ed-  
inburgh.

**Present reduced Prices of Teas and Spirits,**  
At James Mitchell's Warehouse,  
First above the Head of Forrester's Wynd, Lawn-market,  
EDINBURGH.

TEAS, per Lib.	s. d.	SPIRITS, per Gal.	s. d.
Best Souchong,	6 0	Best Jamaica Double	9 0
Good ditto,	5 0	Rum,	8 0
Best Congo,	4 6	Good ditto ditto,	8 6
Good ditto,	4 0	Ditto ditto,	8 0
Ditto ditto,	3 6	Single ditto,	6 0
Bohea,	2 6	Coniac Brandy,	9 0
Hyson Green,	8 0	Good ditto,	6 0
Singlo,	5 0	Dutch Geneva,	6 0
* The Congo at 3 d. 6 d.		Good ditto,	5 0
is a very great penny-worth,		Fine old proof Aquavite,	3 3
and warranted as good as any		Good ditto,	3 0
at 4 s. in town.		Ditto ditto,	2 10
		Faircloth,	5 0

J. M. Has also on hand, a large quantity of Old Hard  
Scotch, which he sells at 6d. per lib, and Best Blued Starch  
at 6d.

**THE COMMISSIONERS appointed**  
by Act of Parliament for enquiring into the Losses  
of all such persons who have suffered in their properties, in  
consequence of the cession of the Province of EAST FLO-  
RIDA to the King of Spain, hereby give notice, That they  
shall be ready to receive the claims of all persons intending  
to apply under that act, at their office, at No. 27. South-  
ampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, every day, (Sundays ex-  
cepted) between the hours of eleven and three, until the  
first day of January next; after which time no claims will be  
received. It is required, that such persons as intend to claim  
under the said act of Parliament, state their cases fully by  
way of Memorial, and deliver the same at the office; and,  
that each claimant specify in the memorial his place of abode,  
and the names, descriptions, and places of abode of the wit-  
nesses by whose testimony the case is intended to be substan-  
tiated; or otherwise the same will not be taken into con-  
sideration. And the Commissioners recommend the perusal  
of the act to the several claimants, before they make their  
applications.  
August 8. 1786.

An Act for incorporating certain persons therein na-  
med, by the name and style of The British Society  
for extending the Fisheries, and improving the  
Sea Coasts of this Kingdom, and to enable them,  
when incorporated, to subscribe a joint stock, and  
thereunto to purchase lands, and build thereon  
free towns, villages, and fishing stations, in the  
Highlands and Islands in that part of Great Bri-  
tain called Scotland; and for other purposes.

Continued from our Paper of Wednesday last.

AND be it further enacted, That it shall be law-  
ful for any of the said proprietors to sell or  
dispose of any share or shares he, she, or they shall  
and may be entitled to therein, in manner and sub-  
ject to the rules and conditions herein mentioned;  
and, for that purpose, duplicates of the deed of bar-  
gain and sale, or transfer of such share or shares,  
shall be executed by every vender and vendee, and  
one part thereof, so executed, shall be delivered to  
the secretary of the said society, to be filed and kept  
for the use of the said society, and an entry thereof  
shall be made in a book or books to be kept by the  
said secretary for that purpose; and the said secreta-  
ry or his deputy is hereby required to make such en-  
try accordingly; and until the duplicate of such deed  
or transfer shall be so delivered to the said secretary,  
or to his deputy, such purchaser or purchasers shall  
have no part or share of the profits of the said under-  
taking, nor any interest paid him, her, or them, for  
and in respect of such share or shares so purchased,  
nor be entitled to vote as a proprietor or proprietors  
of the said joint stock. Provided always, That, af-  
ter any call of such monies shall be made by a gene-  
ral meeting, no person or persons, bodies corporate  
or collegiate, shall sell or transfer any share which  
he, she, or they shall then have in the said joint  
stock, until the monies called for upon his, her, or  
their share or shares, so to be sold, shall be paid;  
and every person making default herein shall forfeit  
his, her, or their share or shares in the said joint  
stock to the said society, for the benefit of the rest  
of the said proprietors, unless the person or persons  
who shall be vender or venders, shall, at the time of  
such sale or transfer, pay the money called for upon  
every share so sold or transferred, into the Bank of  
England, Bank of Scotland, or Royal Bank of Scot-  
land, such forfeiture having been first notified and  
declared at a general meeting, in manner above di-  
rected.

And be it further enacted, That every transfer of  
the said shares shall be in the form, or to the pur-  
port and effect following:

"I A. B. in consideration of  
paid to me by C. D. do hereby bargain, sell, and  
transfer to the said C. D. his or her executors, ad-  
ministrators, and assigns, share or shares  
(as the case may be) in the joint stock of the society  
for extending the fisheries, and improving the sea-  
coasts of this kingdom, subject to the same rules and  
orders, and on the same conditions, that I held the  
same immediately before the execution hereof: And  
I the said C. D. do hereby agree to accept of the said  
share (or shares)  
subject to the same rules, orders, and conditions:  
Witness our hands the  
day of  
in the  
year of our Lord

And for the better ordering, managing, and go-  
verning the affairs of the said society, and for esta-  
blishing a continual succession of persons to be Di-  
rectors of the same, be it enacted by the authority a-  
foresaid, That there shall be (of the members of the  
said society holding one full share in the joint stock  
of the same respectively) a Governor, Deputy-Gov-  
ernor, and fifteen Directors, of whom the said Gov-  
ernor and Deputy-Governor shall always be two of  
and in the said society, which Directors, or any se-  
ven or more of them, shall be, and be called, a Court  
of Directors for the ordering, managing, and direct-  
ing the affairs of the said society.

And be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That the members of the said society shall, on or  
before the tenth day of August, one thousand seven  
hundred and eighty-six, proceed to the election of a  
Governor, Deputy-Governor, and thirteen members  
of the said society as aforesaid, to be their Directors  
as aforesaid, in manner following; that is to say,  
That each and every member of the said society shall,  
on or before the said tenth day of August, deliver  
in, or transmit to the secretary of the said society, a  
list in writing, subscribed with his or her name, and  
subjoining the number of shares which he or she  
holds in the joint stock of the said society, contain-  
ing the names of such members as he or she votes  
for to be Governor and Deputy-Governor respec-  
tively;

ly; and also of thirteen other members qualified as  
aforesaid, whom he or she shall vote for to be Direc-  
tors of the said society; and that all and every such  
list which shall contain a greater or less number than  
thirteen names as aforesaid, shall be rejected and of no  
effect; and that the thirteen members whose names  
shall be inserted in the greater number of such lists  
as aforesaid, shall be the Directors of the said socie-  
ty; and that such persons whose names shall be con-  
tained in the greater number of such lists for fill-  
ing the offices of Governor and Deputy-Governor,  
shall be Governor and Deputy Governor of the said  
society: Provided, That if it shall so happen that a-  
ny two or more persons named in such lists as aforesaid,  
shall have an equal number of votes, the names  
of such two or more persons shall be placed in a box,  
and drawn out by the secretary of the said society;  
and the person whose name shall be drawn out shall  
be a Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of  
the said society, as the case may happen; and the  
secretary shall in like manner draw out successively  
a sufficient number of names to complete the number  
of thirteen Directors, who shall be Directors accord-  
ingly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and  
Directors, first chosen as aforesaid, shall serve and  
continue in their respective offices until the twenty-  
fifth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and  
eighty-seven; and that a new election of a Govern-  
or, Deputy-Governor, and thirteen Directors, shall  
be then made in manner aforesaid; and on the twenty-  
fifth day of March in each and every succeeding  
year, a like election shall be made, unless the same  
shall happen on a Sunday, and then on the Monday  
following; and that such Governor, Deputy-Gov-  
ernor, and Directors, shall serve and continue in  
their respective offices for one whole year next en-  
suing their respective elections.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That the said Governor, Deputy Governor, and  
Directors, or the major part of them, shall and may  
from time to time assemble and meet together at any  
convenient place or places within the cities of London  
or Westminster, and then and there hold Courts of  
Directors, and shall at such Courts have power and  
authority to order and direct all the affairs and busi-  
ness of the said society, subject to the by-laws and  
directions of all general meetings of the said society,  
and shall have power to name committees of them-  
selves, and to appoint all subordinate officers.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That every Governor, Deputy-Governor, and  
Director of the said society, so to be elected as a-  
foresaid, before they be admitted to the execution  
of their respective offices or places of Governor, De-  
puty-Governor, or Director, shall take the following  
oath before any two or more of the said proprietors,  
who are hereby empowered to administer the same:

"I A. B. do swear that I will discharge the trust  
and duties of Governor (Deputy-Governor, or Di-  
rector, as the case may be) of the British society for  
extending the fisheries and improving the sea coasts  
of this kingdom, truly and faithfully, to the best of  
my judgment and understanding  
So help me GOD."

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That out of the said proprietors holding one full  
share respectively, there shall be chosen and appoint-  
ed, in like manner and at the like times, five persons  
(not being Governor or Deputy-Governor, or Di-  
rector or other officer) to examine and audit the ac-  
counts of the said society once in every year, and to  
prepare and lay before the general meeting the ac-  
counts of the said society, in a clear, accurate, and  
distinct manner, one copy of which shall be reserved  
in the office for the inspection of any proprietor who  
shall desire to see the same.

And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid,  
That there shall be holden one general meeting of  
the said proprietors on the 25th day of March in  
each and every year; and if the same shall happen  
on a Sunday, then on the Monday following at  
noon, in the cities of London or Westminster; and  
that if at any time it shall appear to any nine or more  
proprietors, that, for the more effectually putting  
this act in execution, an occasional general meeting  
of proprietors shall be necessary to be held, the Go-  
vernor, Deputy Governor, or any three or more of  
the said Directors, on request made in writing by  
such nine proprietors to the said Governor, Deputy  
Governor, or Directors, shall cause notice to be  
given thereof in the London Gazette, and in such  
other manner as the said proprietors, their successors  
or assigns, shall at any general meeting direct or ap-  
point, declaring in such notice the place where, and  
the time when, such meeting is to be held, the same  
to be held within one calendar month from and after  
such notice given, and likewise specifying in every  
such notice the reason for, and intention of, such  
meetings respectively; and the proprietors are here-  
by authorized to meet pursuant to such notice, and  
proceed to the execution of the powers by this act  
given them; and every act of the proprietors, or the  
major part of them, at such meetings assembled, shall  
be as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if the same  
had been done at an annual general meeting held in  
manner herein before directed. Provided always,  
That at all general and ordinary meetings, the Go-  
vernor, or, in case of his absence, the Deputy Go-  
vernor, who shall be then and there chosen, shall, in  
case of an equality of voices, have a casting vote;  
and that all general meetings, ordinary or extraordi-  
nary assembled as before directed, shall have the

power of adjourning themselves to such time as they  
shall deem necessary.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority  
aforesaid, That, in case the Governor, Deputy-Gov-  
ernor, or any of the Directors for the time being  
shall happen to die, or resign his office, before the  
expiration of the said year for which he or they  
shall be so elected, that then and from thenceforth  
it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Gov-  
ernor or Deputy-Governor, or any three of the  
said Directors, if they see fit, to summon and call  
together a general meeting of the proprietors aforesaid,  
and then and there to chuse into the place or  
places of him or them so dying or resigning, one or  
more other fit person or persons, as the case may  
happen, to fill up such vacancy or vacancies, and  
the person or persons so chosen shall continue in  
their respective offices or places during the remain-  
der of such year, or until the next election of Go-  
vernor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That the said proprietors, their successors and  
assigns, for the time being, shall have power and  
authority at a general meeting to be called for that  
special purpose, or by adjournment of the annual  
general meeting, in case fifteen or more proprietors  
present at such general meeting, by themselves or  
proxy, be possessed of one hundred shares at least,  
but not otherwise, to make such rules, bye-laws,  
and constitutions, for the government of the said socie-  
ty, and for the good and orderly carrying on the  
business of the said society, and also for the well  
governing of the officers, servants, workmen, and  
others, who shall be employed in and about the busi-  
ness, and carrying on of the said society, or any  
part thereof, as to them shall seem meet; which  
said rules, bye-laws, and orders, being reduced into  
writing, under the common seal of the said society,  
shall be binding upon and observed by all parties,  
and shall be sufficient, in any court of law or equi-  
ty, to justify all persons who shall act under the same,  
provided the same are not repugnant to the laws of  
the realm: Provided always, That the said rules,  
bye-laws, and constitutions, shall not be binding,  
unless they be confirmed by the next general meet-  
ing after they are voted, and shall not be subject to  
any alteration in the same year wherein they have  
been made.

And be it further enacted by the authority a-  
foresaid, That no transfer, other than by gift or  
bequest, shall be made of any of the said stock, or  
share of or in the said joint stock, for the space of  
three years from the tenth of August one thousand  
seven hundred and eighty-six, but that the same  
shall be absolutely void to all intents and purposes  
whatsoever.

[To be continued.]

A Short Sketch of the celebrated Philosophical Lectur-  
er, HENRY MOYES, M. D. as extracted from  
a private letter to a friend.

"Dr MOYES undoubtedly is a man of the most  
singular and capacious endowments, when the great  
natural defect under which he labours, of being to-  
tally blind from infancy, is considered. All scientific  
characters of reputation allow him to be most inti-  
mately acquainted with, if I may use a figure, the  
grand mistress of science, viz. Chemistry, and with  
all the vast train of abstruse, though subordinate  
sciences, that the necessarily has to attend her in all  
her various and intricate researches after truth, which  
she frequently meets with. In a word, his genius,  
talents, and philanthropy have secured to him the  
title, above all regal honours, of being a true philo-  
sopher, though probably not of that class which rivals  
a Newton or a Locke. Yet, if those sublime char-  
acters had been obliged, while traversing through  
their immense tracts of philosophy and disquisition,  
to surmount the obstacles which the former has, it is  
an equal query whether jointly they would have  
formed a MOYES."

We learn from Port Audemer the following sin-  
gular effect of a thunder storm on the 10th of July:  
After having grumbled for the space of an hour,  
without any rain, it fell on a person who was on  
horseback in a neighbouring meadow. The man  
and horse were killed; the lightning struck the man  
near the ear, and carried off the hair on that side as  
with a razor. The rest of the hair was scorched;  
the eye lids and eye-brows burnt; the breast broke;  
it appeared that the lightning had followed the line  
of the body on one side, and passed through one of  
the shoes, the sole of which was torn off, leaving a  
spot on the foot, as if it had been burnt by a hot  
iron. The man's clothes, which were very good,  
were torn to pieces, and spread about twenty paces  
round. His watch was stopped on the stroke of  
two, the enamel of the plate broken, the glass melt-  
ed, the box shattered as if by a hammer; the horse  
he rode had only a slight scorching above the with-  
ers. Out of thirty men who worked in the same  
meadow, fifteen were knocked down without any o-  
ther damage; one of them into a ditch, where he  
would have been lost but for the timely assistance of  
his companions.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE,

Aug. 14.			Aug. 14.		
Per Quarter.	s.	s. d.	Per Quarter.	s.	s. d.
Wheat,	30 to 39	0	Hog ditto,	24 to 27	0
Barley,	20 to 25	0	Beans,	30 to 32	0
Rye,	22 to 25	0	Tares,	28 to 34	0
Oats,	15 to 22	0	Flour Per Sack.		
Pale Malt,	32 to 36	0	First,	28	
Brown Malt,	33 to 36	0	Second,	25	
Pease	30 to 34	0	Third,	23	



Vienna, July 23.

**T**HE manufacture of steel set on foot at Klostertal, in Bohemia, makes great progress since the importation of English manufactures has been stopped. The works of the above manufacture are nearly equal to the British.

Some further hostilities are said to have taken place between the Pacha of Scutari and the Venetians, in which some reports say the latter have had the worst. The Pacha sent notice to the Porte that the Venetians were the aggressors.

**Paris, August 8.** We have accounts from Brittany, that the small pox raged violently at Concarneau, and carried off a great number of children; one peasant who had nine lost them all in twelve days; but what is very extraordinary, this distemper spared the aged people, many of whom, so far advanced in years, as 80 or 85, went through it favourably; but what is most extraordinary, a woman of 103 years old, named Marchand, had that disorder, accompanied with some dangerous symptoms, of which, however, she recovered, and is now perfectly well.

**Utrecht, Aug. 10.** The States of Holland have resolved, that if the other States shall come to a final determination as to the answers to be given to the memorials of the Kings of England and Prussia, pending their deliberations on that subject, their deputies shall quit the Assembly of the States-General.

**Hague, Aug. 6.** Sir James Harris, Envoy Extraordinary from his Britannic Majesty, and Mr. Adams, heretofore Envoy from the American States to this Republic, who lately arrived here from London, have each had a private conference with the President of the States-General.

**Hague, Aug. 11.** The States of the province of Holland have come to the resolution of retaining, on their own account, till next December, the light troops of the Rhyngrave of Salem. When the commission for examining into the defensive state of the kingdom shall have made their report, a more accurate judgment may be formed as to the expediency of maintaining or disbanding the above corps.

## LONDON, Aug. 17.

Sequel of the Royal Visit to Oxford.

On Monday, their Majesties, with the Royal suite, paid a visit to his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim. They passed through Oxford about ten o'clock; and at a mile from Woodstock, were met by the principal inhabitants, with drums beating, colours flying, &c. who conducted them through Woodstock to the grand portal where they entered the park, and had the first view of Blenheim Castle. Their Majesties were highly delighted with the grandeur of that noble structure, and the beautiful scenery of the park and gardens afforded them much entertainment. They continued in the house upwards of two hours, viewing, with great attention, the elegant taste and magnificence of the furniture, pictures, &c. and partook of a cold collation in the library; then rode round such part of the park as their time admitted, and much admired the very spacious and grand piece of water, on which boats were placed, which had on board bands of martial and other music. Their Majesties left Blenheim about six o'clock, expressing the great satisfaction they had received in their visit.

In the evening there was a general illumination at Oxford, with bells ringing, fire-works, and every other demonstration of joy.

During the Royal visit to Oxford, the honour of knighthood was conferred by his Majesty on Charles Nourse, Esq.

Yesterday, their Majesties and the five Princesses returned from Oxford to Windsor.

Yesterday, being the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, his Majesty's second son, who enters the 23d year of his age, the same was observed by their Majesties at Windsor.

The King is so well convinced that he lives in the hearts of his people, and that every subject he has, who is in his senses, looks upon him as a father, that notwithstanding the late attack upon his person, he continues to go about the country, without attendants or guards. His Majesty, in an open carriage with three rows of seats, which can accommodate seven or eight persons: in this carriage he every fine evening takes out the Queen and some of the Princesses; and he himself being the charioteer, drives from Windsor to Kew and about Richmond, on visits to the Duke of Montagu and others of the nobility. A coach and four and a couple of servants generally precede him, but at the distance of about half a mile; this is for the accommodation of the Royal travellers in case of rain. In this manner his Majesty drove through Richmond on Wednesday night, just as the moon was beginning to shine.

Last night and this day it was confidently reported, that the Great Frederick, King of Prussia, had departed this life; and one of the papers of this morning goes so far as to say, that an express arrived yesterday at the Secretary of State's Office, with advice that he died on Friday last. Many, however, are inclined to consider this report merely as an invention of the gentlemen in the Alley, where, in conjunction with the circumstance of a large sum being sold yesterday out of the funds, it had some small effect over the Stocks, which it lowered one half. But the last advices from the Continent do not by any means seem to confirm it, all our latest accounts from Berlin giving the most favourable accounts of their excellent monarch's health, which they represent as much better than it has been for a considerable time back.

The Flanders mail also, which is just this moment arrived, mentions not a word of it.

By the Hague Gazette, of the 11th of August, which arrived yesterday, we are assured, that on the 1st instant, the treaty of commerce between the King of Prussia and the United States of America, which had so long been in suspense, was concluded between Baron Thulemeyer on the part of the Prussian monarch, and Dr. Franklin, with Messrs. Adams and Jefferson, on that of the Congress.

The general purport of the above treaty is similar

to most others of a commercial nature, but there are some provisions in it highly worthy the attention of mankind. The contracting parties agree, that in case any power goes to war with either, they shall continue a free commerce with the enemies of each; but shall not act, either by commission or letter of marque, in favour of such enemies, under the penalty of being treated as pirates.

There is another clause in this new compact, which does honour to humanity. It is agreed by both parties, that in case of any unforeseen rupture between them, which may hereafter produce hostilities, "that no women, children, men of letters, farmers, artisans, and fishermen, who are not found in arms; and those who live in unfortified cities, towns, and villages; in short, all those whose vacation tends to the subsistence and general good of the human race, shall have liberty to continue their respective professions, and remain unmolested in their persons and property." "But if, as it may sometimes happen in carrying on the barbarous trade of war, any houses or goods belonging to persons of the above description should be burnt, or otherwise destroyed by the enemy, or their fields ravaged, or they should be obliged from necessity to give up any part of their property, the full value of it shall be repaid them, upon a claim being made on the state whose troops or seamen were reduced to adopt such inimical measures."

A third article, equally benevolent, obliges the contracting powers to protect all merchant ships not employed in carrying ammunition, &c. should a war happen between them; and that nothing shall be done on either side to destroy or even interrupt the freedom of commerce.

When the measure of establishing a paper currency in Rhode-Island was carried in the Assembly, the majority by whom it was effected were so much out of cash, says a private letter from the state, that they could not raise money sufficient to buy paper to print the votes upon; and the plan was so much disliked by the people, that not a man would touch them. In this manner stood the matter, when some new adventurers from England arrived, one of whom had fortunately a few reams of paper in his store, which he exchanged for rum and sugar, articles the assembly men happened to be able to raise; and the island is now to have a paper currency, liable to the depreciation of the present ruling powers. This is one of the blessed effects of their darling independence.

It is an indisputable truth, we hear, that above two millions of property, shipped to that country since the peace, have been under commissions of bankrupt here.

By letters from Constantinople, dated July 14, we learn, that the plague had shewn itself in Galata and Pera (that part of the suburbs inhabited by the Christians and Jews) for above three weeks; and that it was very fatal among the people of the latter persuasion, but had not, when the advices came away, spread itself into the city.

Bank Stock will shut Sept. 1. and open Oct. 20. Three per Cent. Reduced Ann. will shut Sept. 5. and open Oct. 27.—Four per Cent. Consol. Ann. will shut Sept. 7. and open Oct. 26.—Long Annuities will shut Sept. 6. and open Oct. 24.—Short Ann. 1777, will shut Sept. 6. and open Oct. 14.—Consol. Short Ann. will shut Sept. 13. and open Oct. 27.

The Fox Packet, Corner, from Bengal, is arrived off Plymouth; left the Asia and Lord Macartney, from China, at St. Helena.

The following are the names of the gentlemen and ladies who came passengers in the Deptford India-man:—Colonel Watson, late Commandant of the Engineer Corps, Mrs. Watson, and family; Lieut. John Hervey, left at St. Helena; Col. Mestayer; Major Mitcalfe, late Commissary of Stores to the garrison of Fort William; Mr. Chapman, Collector of Bolipore; Stephen Bayard, Esq.; John Scawen, Esq.; Mr. William Yonge, late Sheriff of Calcutta; Capt. A. Hearsey; Mr. William Bowyer; Mr. Geo. Cotes; Mr. Aberdeen; Mrs. Mitcalfe and family; Drs. Chapman and family.

By the Deptford we have received the following intelligence:—That in February last, a violent storm of thunder and lightning happened in the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, the capital of the late Tippoo Saib's dominions. During the storm a very large magazine was struck by lightning, which immediately took fire, and spread so rapidly, that one-third of the town was consumed before any effectual assistance could be given. The distress occasioned by this disaster is inconceivable. Many of the inhabitants were burnt before the alarm was given; and many others threw themselves among the flames through despair; rather chusing to end their existence than survive the loss of their relations and property.

The Directors of the East India Company are now seriously employed in making the necessary arrangements for completing a plan which has long been in agitation and under consideration of the Court, viz. The opening a trade from China to the Russian dominions of Kamchatka. The vessels to be employed on this service, are to be from three to four hundred tons burthen only; to carry besides the Captain and other necessary officers, from twenty to thirty, or at most forty seamen and boys. The intention of this trade is to supply a bazaar for Chinese goods, in order to prevent such large sums in specie being sent out every year from this country, whereby the nation is drained of its circulating cash, as it is but seldom that either the gold or silver sent out thither comes back to Europe. The barrier held up to view, is the furs with which the Kamchatkans abound, and of which the Chinese are remarkably fond; but there seems to be a difficulty in respect to the goods which it may be necessary to send from this country to barter with the Kamchatkans, who though a plain and simple people, are not quite of the same childish stamp with the natives of the new discovered islands: Besides that, the Emperor their Sovereign is endeavouring to polish every part of her dominions, and her leave must be obtained.

The following is a complete list of all the ships

that have arrived from the East Indies, on account of the India Company:

Ship	Capt.	From
Glinton	Capt. Drummond	from Benconlen
Royal Admiral	Huddart	China
Infantes	Wakfield	Ditto
Alfred	Brown	Ditto of Madras
Lord Camden	Walker	Bombay
Chesterfield	Boswell	Ditto
Houghton	Rogers	China and Madras
Britannia	Monro	Ditto ditto
King George	Cumming	Ditto
France	Court	Bombay
Lanka	Umfstone	Ditto and Madras
Atlas	Haid	China
General Elliot	Cooper	Ditto
Defton	Drummond	Ditto
Deptford	West	Madras and Bombay
Essex	Guard	China
General Coote	Strover	Ditto
Belmont	Baldwin	Ditto
Warren Hastings	Stewart	Ditto
Rodney	Larkin	Ditto
	Wakeman	Madras

An account is now taking preparatory to some regulations intended respecting the tonnage of shipping, and number of persons employed in the home fisheries of Great Britain and Ireland.

Count Bruhl and the Duke of Saxegotha arrived in town yesterday from their tour, to view the antique and modern curiosities in the different parts of England. The next excursion is to take a view of the dock-yards and royal navy, accompanied by Count Bruhl, and then his Highness returns to Germany.

An ingenious fellow is now going about the country exhibiting, at a penny a-piece, the identical knife with which Margaret Richardson made the attempt on his Majesty; and such is the curiosity and credulity of John Bull, that there is no doubt but the exhibitor will be amply rewarded for his trouble.

When the balloon rage took possession of the minds of the public, a country fellow in Hertfordshire cleared ten pounds by the exhibition of Mr. Lunardi's bar, which he had dropped in his flight!—What would not Mrs. Nicholson's bonnet produce?

There is now no doubt of the Duke of York's having purchased Lord Galloway's estate in Yorkshire; for yesterday, and to day, 150,000 l. three per cents, were sold at the Bank; and the greatest part of the sum was transferred from his Royal Highness's name, by power of Attorney, which occasioned a fall in the stocks of about 1 per cent. so large a sale coming unexpectedly.

To those who make an outcry about the pomp and state of royal children, we recommend the perusal of the following facts: By a law of Amurath II. the heir apparent of the Turkish throne (who boasts of having in his dominions thirty kingdoms) is obliged to be brought up to some handicraft or trade. Solymán the Magnificent was a turban maker. Osman III. who was killed in 1614, was a very expert cutler, and Multapha IV. within the present century, was an excellent fiddler. The Circassians, the Georgians, the Daghestans, who are beyond all comparison the handsomest people on the face of the earth, and very powerful, educate their heir apparent in the following manner: When the Khan's principal lady is in labour, the first Circassian man who gets notice of it places himself at the door of the harem, or house, where the women are kept. When he has once taken his station, no other Circassian dares deprive him of it; when the lady is delivered, some old servant woman is sent to the gate to declare to the Circassians, that the Khan's wife is delivered either of a son or a daughter; if a son, the child, being richly dressed, is brought to the gate, and delivered to the Circassian, whose right it is by their law; he carries the infant to his house, provides a nurse for him, and educates him as his own child, until he acquires the age of nine or ten years; then he is restored to his parents, at which time they have great rejoicings. The reason they act in this manner is, that the child may be brought up hardily, and become a *buggater*, or hero, the only character which creates esteem among those warlike people.

Every arrival from America furnishes us with fresh symptoms of the actual disunion of those confederated states. It appears by the latest advices from the southward, that on account of some misunderstanding, or from some idea of rivalry between North and South Carolina, the Governor of the former had prohibited the exportation of corn, and thereby stopped an abundant channel of supply to the latter; in consequence of which that article had risen to the extravagant price of 4 s. and 8 d. sterling per bushel, at Charlestown. To the northward we discover evident marks of a similar jealousy in the erection of the free ports. Connecticut has New Haven; and New Jersey, not satisfied with Amboy, has lately passed an act for endowing with the like privileges Paulus Hook, an inconsiderable village on the south side of Hudson's river, opposite to New York, a port infinitely better adapted to all the purposes of commerce, and therefore the object of their envy. In such circumstances, it does not require the eye of a philosopher to discover that enmities must sooner or later arise, as inveterate as ever disgraced any two rival states in the old world.

By the sudden and violent clap of thunder which fell yesterday afternoon, a hackney-coachman, sitting on his box in Piccadilly, was struck to the ground. He seemed apparently dead for some time, but at last recovered himself, and except the bruises, which were the consequences of his fall, he was in no manner hurt.

Saturday the assizes for Hereford ended, when three convicts received sentence of death, viz. two for sheep stealing, the other for an offence committed in the court. A very genteel well dressed man, had placed himself close to the side of an honest farmer, and appeared to press against him with more than an usual force. Mr. Wells (Lord Burton's marshal) observing his behaviour, and suspecting his intention was to pick the farmer's pocket, kept his eye on him, and very soon perceived that he had accomplished the intent, on which he immediately went out of court. Mr. Wells followed him, having first spoke to the farmer, who had lost his purse, containing five guineas and some silver. Mr. Wells caught the thief in the street, secured him, and carried him to

court. He was committed by the court, a bill immediately presented to the Grand Jury, found by them, and the prisoner immediately tried, convicted, and received sentence of death, and will be executed in a few days. In less than the space of three hours he was at perfect liberty, in the custody of the jailor, and under sentence of death.

The very speedy detection and conviction of the last mentioned man, seemed to strike terror into a very crowded audience; and the very judicious and well-timed observations of the learned Judge, in passing sentence on the culprit, will, no doubt, be attended with the most salutary effects. His Lordship expatiated largely on the nature of the offence, and more particularly as being committed in the immediate presence of a Court of Justice, where the lives of others were at that moment the subject of discussion.

**Anecdote.**—When Mr. Wilkes fought in France an asylum from that persecution which his well-affected patriotism had exposed him to in England, his character and companionable qualities made him a favourite, or at least well received by most of the respectable persons at Paris. A little before his return home, he dined at the house of Mons. du Bussey, the Secretary for foreign affairs; being asked by a friend at table, whether he did not feel a tickling under his left ear? And whether, if doomed a martyr to the cause of freedom, he was prepared with his dying speech? Mr. Wilkes replied, that a philosopher should be provided against all circumstances, and agreed to repeat after dinner what

the hilarity of the evening, the company forgot the promise till reminded of it by the entrance of Mr. W. (who had previously retired on some excuse) with his coat and waistcoat off, his head bare, his shirt tucked below his bosom, and a napkin with a slip knot tied round his neck. This, when assailed by the natural accessions of his squalid countenance, meagre body, and squinting eyes, did not fail to exhibit as haggard a spectacle as ever visited a gallow. In this situation he ascended on an armed chair to make his speech, and enforced the doctrine of freedom, and asserted the principles of liberty in strains of such energetic eloquence, and with such animated zeal, as charmed and subdued even the disciples of despotism, and slaves by arbitrary power, such as a French audience must always consist of. Quere! If not impeded by the accident of personal deformity, would not Mr. Wilkes have made a most excellent actor?

**Extract of a letter from Naples, July 8.**—On the 10th of April, Mount Vesuvius expired an agitation which continued in an uninterrupted manner, though not very remarkable, till the 14th of June, when an eruption took place near the Canal dell' Arena. On the 21st two other small torrents of lava issued, the one towards la Pina, the other towards the sea. The lava proceeded from the little mountain into the Crater. The mouth of the volcano vomited forth stones, flames, cinders, and smoke. Those persons who mounted the Crater enjoyed there a view resembling a great irruption.

**Extract of a letter from Rome, July 10.**—To the number of statues which are to be transported from the Farnese Palace to Naples is a Venus which is looked upon as a masterpiece of sculpture.

"They write from Milan, that there have been found in the excavations made by order of that city, a quantity of metal instruments, and earthen vases, the greatest part of an uncommon shape, two of them with inscriptions in Tuscan characters. A marble vase shaped like an onion has been found with a like inscription. It is larger than those found last year."

**Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 31.**—"The affairs of this Republic were perhaps never more deranged than at this time. Such a succession of internal commotions and disputes among the governing powers after a war, the expenses of which are not yet wound up, bear so hard, that its consequences are to be dreaded. The Assembly of the States General having adjourned, the deputies of this city are come home. After all, the Stadtholder has been ill used, and the States may repeat their late vote."

**Extract of a letter from Dantzick, July 20.**—"War between Russia and the Porte seems inevitable. A Russian traveller from Moscow informs us, that when he was in Poland, he was informed, on good authority, that the Tartars and Turks had made many incursions on the frontiers of Russia, and had carried destruction with them wherever they went."

**Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 7.**—"Her Majesty has had a very strong fever for some days, in consequence of a very severe disorder in her stomach, and has been even confined to her bed. The physicians attribute her complaint to an excessive weakness in the part. Her Majesty is happily so far recovered as to be able to have recourse to the Bath."

**Extract of a letter from Bengal.**—"The following promotions have lately taken place in Calcutta:

"Captain Mark Wood of the Engineers, is appointed to succeed Major Call, as Surveyor General of the forts, woods, &c. in Bengal.

"Robert Adair, Esq. to be Collector of Bogh-pore, in the room of Mr. Chapman, who has resigned.

"Archibald Montgomerie, Esq. to be Collector of Sirca-Saram, in the room of Charles Grant, Esq. resigned.

"John Fombelle, Esq. to be Register to the Adaulat of Calcutta."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 18.			
Bank Stock, 157½ a 158.	India Stock, —	5 per cent. Ann. 115½ a 116.	5 per cent. Ann. 74½
4 per cent. Ann. 177½, 98½	India Bonds paid, —	4 per cent. Ann. 177½, 98½	4 per cent. Ann. 177½, 98½
3 per cent. Ann. 78½ a 79.	Ditto unpaid, 107 a 108.	3 per cent. Ann. 78½ a 79.	Ditto unpaid, 107 a 108.
3 per cent. Red. 78½ a 79.	India Scrip. 14½ prem.	3 per cent. Red. 78½ a 79.	India Scrip. 14½ prem.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, —	3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, —
Long Ann. 23½ a 24½	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 15 s.	Long Ann. 23½ a 24½	Lottery Tickets, 14 l. 15 s.
Ditto 1778, 14½ a 15.	6 d. a 15 s. a 15 s. 6 d.	Ditto 1778, 14½ a 15.	6 d. a 15 s. a 15 s. 6 d.
South Sea Stock, —	16 s.	South Sea Stock, —	16 s.
3 per cent. Old. Ann. 77½	17th Lottery Tickets, —	3 per cent. Old. Ann. 77½	17th Lottery Tickets, —
a 78.	Consols for Aug. 79½ a 80.	a 78.	Consols for Aug. 79½ a 80.
Ditto New Ann. —	Consols for Oct. 79½ a 80.	Ditto New Ann. —	Consols for Oct. 79½ a 80.



## EDINBURGH.

**Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 17.**  
 "By the last dispatches received from the Hague, matters there grow every day more serious than they were. Their High Mightinesses, alarmed at the remonstrances of the King of Prussia and his Britannic Majesty, were, it is said, daily taking fresh troops into their pay. But what confirms these accounts is, that very capital sums have lately been remitted from Holland for the purpose of being lodged in our funds, and which has tended more than Mr Pitt's public-debt redemption bill, to encrease the price of stock.

"The friends of Ministry, too, averre as they are to a war in any part of the world, for fear we should be involved in it, give out, that, from every intelligence that they have received, no doubt can be entertained, unless some unforeseen occurrence should happen, of a rupture breaking out between the Russians and the Porte, if hostilities have not been already commenced.

"By the packet received from the East Indies, it is certain, that very favourable accounts are given of the state of affairs; but this must be understood with respect merely to the bond-debts of the Company, and their civil and military establishments, in both of which such prodigious savings have been made, as to enable their servants to take the former in hand. For these purposes, the cessation they have had from war has been most happily suited. But it is not the fact, that either the Europeans or natives are better pleased than they were with the mode of government, and that the people were only quiet but from the hope of having what they considered as grievances redressed by the new Governor, which they expected soon from England, no thoughts being entertained there that Mr Macpherson would be continued as Governor of Bengal.

"The East India Company have lately made a regulation that bids fair to strike at the root of a very formidable branch of smuggling, and add very considerably to the encrease of the public revenue. Instead of allowing their commanders of shipping, their mates, gunners, carpenters, &c. a certain proportion of private trade, they have augmented their pay, and allowance for their table. In both instances they have acted with great liberality; but the pay and table was never their object. The great emoluments of the voyage arose from the private trade they were allowed. The commander had twenty tons for his privilege, and the other officers in proportion, and this used to enable them to smuggle a great deal more. In future it will be hardly possible, even for a Captain, to clear, by an East India voyage, more than a thousand pounds, whereas commanders have frequently been known to make from eight to fifteen times the money. This new regulation owes its rise to the Board of Control; and though it will greatly help the revenue, it at once destroys the value of all naval situations in the Company's service.

"The Minister has made a very considerable progress towards a completion of his favourite plan for consolidating the Excise and Customs, for which he hopes to derive much reputation. It will not only tend, it is said, to reduce the expences of both establishments very considerably indeed, but also enable the officers and clerks to expedite the business in a manner that will as much excite the astonishment, as it will suit the convenience of the merchant and the trader."

Died at Dunnipace, on the 16th instant, Miss Euphan Spottiswood.

### JUDICIAL COURT.

This day, came on before the High Court of Justiciary, the trial of Archibald Cullings journeyman wright, indicted at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for having, in the evening of the 3d of June last, feloniously assaulted and wounded Eupham Deaholm, his own wife, with a knife, razor, or other deadly weapon, in the hands, face, and throat, to the great effusion of her blood, and imminent danger of her life. Mr John Wyldie, his counsel for the panel, objected to the libel, on account of the word *feloniously* being used in it; and contended, that though the word was well known in the law of England, yet it was not a technical term known in the law of Scotland, and a Jury of this country must be supposed quite ignorant of its meaning. If it was to be understood in the same sense it was held in our neighbouring country, the libel would go the length, if found proven, to infer a capital punishment; but the other parts of the indictment shewed plainly, that this was not the intention even of the prosecutor himself. He therefore was of opinion, that, in order to avoid the absurdity which the retaining this word would involve, it should be struck out of the indictment, and then the crime charged would be sufficiently plain, which was neither more nor less than an assault and battery. He was supported by Mr Allan Macconochie, who proposed, that, as he had no doubt the Court would find the libel relevant, their Lordships should pronounce a special interlocutor, explanatory of the indictment, so as the Jury might know the precise meaning of it.

The Lord Advocate answered these gentlemen. He appealed to the uniform records of the Court for using the word complained of: That it was a well known word in the law of Scotland: That there could scarce be an indictment pointed out in which it did not occur; and his Lordship contended, that it could in no case be more properly applied than in the present. The argument set up by the counsel for the panel, that the crime with which he was charged could only be considered as an assault and battery, his Lordship could by no means allow to have any solidity in it. The prisoner at the bar had done every thing in his power to take away the life of his wife. By the providence of God, indeed, the still was in existence; but he had been so barbarously used as to be rendered destitute for life. The Gentlemen had likewise complained, that the conclusions of the indictment did not support using the word *feloniously*. This, his Lordship observed, he did not expect to

hear from that side of the bar. He had purposely avoided libelling for a capital punishment, owing to the woman's being still alive, though he had no difficulty of pleading before their Lordships; that he would have been well warranted in going that length, considering the horrid circumstances of the case; and he had it even yet in his power to do so, by deferring the diet against him, incarcerating him upon a new warrant, and serving him with a fresh indictment to-morrow, libelling him capitally.

Their Lordships afterwards delivered their opinions at considerable length; in which they entirely coincided with what was advanced by the Lord Advocate, and pronounced the usual interlocutor, restricting the libel, upon his Lordship's consent, to an arbitrary punishment.

The jury was then chosen, when Mr Macconochie informed the Court, that the panel had something to say. He was accordingly called upon for that purpose, when he read a few lines from a paper, purporting, that he was guilty of the crimes charged in the libel; but that they were committed without premeditation; that he was sincerely sorry for them; and in order to prevent taking up the time of the Court, threw himself upon their mercy.

The Lord Advocate could not consider this as a sufficient acknowledgment of guilt, because the panel had, in a manner, pled both guilty and not guilty, by allowing the truth of one part of the indictment, and denying the other. His Lordship therefore insisted upon going on with the proof, which being finished, his Lordship summed up the evidence on the part of the Crown, as did Mr Macconochie for the panel. Lord Eglinton, who presided upon this occasion, then delivered a very able and learned charge to the Jury, who were immediately after inclosed, and are to return their verdict to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

### SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

*Elphinstone, August 5.*

"Yesterday morning the wind being N. W. soon after veered about to the W. S. W. with thick weather and rain, and at five o'clock in the afternoon it blew a mere storm, which lasted until this forenoon, when the wind came to S. W. and rather more moderate. We understand, that in the storm one English ship, (supposed to be the Dolphin of Burlington, Captain Robertson, from St Peterburgh) is on shore on the coast of Sweden, two miles above Helsingborg, and a brig we imagine to be a Dutch vessel, lying close by him, though aloof, had cut away her main-mast. The gale has been so severe, that we are apprehensive of bad accounts of the ships in the Cattegat.

*WOOD AND HOWDEN.*

"P. S. The Nancy, Duncan, of and from Borrowdowns, for the Anhalt, with coals, arrived here on the 2d inst. as the wind would not permit him to call at that island as he passed it; and Captain Alexander Begg, of the Industry of Leith, when discharging his coals at the Schaw, had the misfortune of losing an anchor and cable off that place, and was supplied with others as he passed the Sound.

*W. & H.*

*Extract of a letter from Dundee, Aug. 17.*

"Very little credit has been given to what Pontopidan, Bishop of Bergen, in his Natural History of Norway, says of a certain animal called Kraken; but if the declaration made by the master and mate of a Norway ship now here, whereof the enclosed is a copy, may be depended on, it will afford some reason to believe, that there is in nature such a creature as he describes.

"It is proposed further to examine them, and the whole crew upon oath, and if any thing material occurs, I shall acquaint you."

"At Dundee, the 16th August 1786. Before J. R. Lamy, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Forfar, and Mr John Guild, one of the present Magistrates of Dundee, appeared Jens Anderson and Mads Jensen, master and mate of the Margaretta of Eastrezer, in Norway, who declare, and it is further confirmed by their several journals produced, That on Saturday, the 5th day of this present month of August, between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon of that day, being on their voyage to Dundee, and in lat. 56. 16. N. about 12 or 15 leagues to the southward of the Island of May, they, as well as the whole crew of the said ship, perceived, within less than one mile's distance to the southward of them, what they conceived to be an animal, called in Norway a Sea Worm, a creature of a huge size, emerging from the sea: That, from its appearance, it seemed to form three low islands, or sand banks, of a greyish colour, thus—

That they conceive the length of it to have been at least three English miles: That it lay stretched from S. W. to N. E.: That its breadth appeared to be about twenty or thirty fathoms: That it was in sight fifty minutes, and went down gradually, without any remarkable agitation of the water. From the time of its ascending, and during its appearance on the water, the weather was perfectly calm, and it went down again as soon as a breeze came on. The waves broke on those parts of it which were above water, as on a bank. The greatest apparent height it bore above water seemed to be from two or three fathoms.

Declared and signed before us,  
 J. R. LAMY, J. P. JENS ANDERSON.  
 JOHN GUILD, Magistrate. MADS JENSEN.

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, Aug. 15.*

"Yesterday, a post-assembly was held at the Tholfe, when it was unanimously resolved upon to present an address to his Majesty, through the medium of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, of congratulation for his escape from the attempt made upon his sacred person by a frantic woman."

*To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.*

S I R,

In looking at the advertisements in your excellent paper, I observed, but not with surprise, that there is a violent dispute among the Professors of a northern University.

These Gentlemen do not think fit to tell us the cause of their dispute, except, in general, that it is concerning the union of their Colleges. Now, as the forming of seminaries for the education of youth is a subject of great and universal importance, as the disputants have appealed to the public; and as they do not let us know their several motives, surely I am at full liberty to suppose, that the projected union arises from those causes which have commonly prevailed in human nature.

Without making any reflections, then, upon any of these Gentlemen, or upon any individual in any College in Scotland, it is not natural to suppose, that this union is projected in order to encrease the salaries, or the power of the Professors, or in order to encrease the patronage arising to them from the management of the College revenues? For it is hardly to be imagined, and they have not said, that it is in order to render the mode of education more perfect, and so to produce an advantage to their country. My reasons for thinking so I will give you in the shortest manner; and you will be pleased to observe that they are facts.

In the Universities on the Continent, where the Professors are endowed with large, permanent salaries, the Professors either do little or nothing, or the business is done by Curates. It is well known how Oxford and Cambridge are endowed; and the aliduity and labour with which the students are instructed at these two places need not be mentioned. Accordingly, it is so far from being fashionable to be learned, that there has not been one literary club in them for these hundred years, though there are many for other purposes.

In Scotland, the Professors, who have been the greatest ornaments to their country, have had small salaries; and, at this moment, wherever there is a great salary, the Professor who enjoys it either gives no lectures at all, or gives only a part of what he ought to give by statute, or the business is done by a substitute.

When Queen Caroline procured the office of Astronomer Royal to the celebrated Dr Halley, and said to him, "That he was sorry the salary was not greater," the Doctor replied, "Your Majesty's condescension towards me is very great; but God forbid that the salary should ever be made large, for then it will not be given to a man of merit, but to a hungry countryman, or to the cousin of a Lord."

If the union that is proposed is meant to encrease the power of the Professors, surely every thing should be done to prevent it; for they ought to have no power but that of maintaining the good behaviour of the students during the lectures. Facts need not be cited in proof of this assertion. Within these two years, the whole country has been made acquainted by the newspapers with deplorable acts in one of our Colleges, which were perfectly astonishing, in the end of the eighteenth century.

If it is to give them patronage and business by managing College funds, we may observe, in the first place, that the more time is spent in that way, the less will be spent in the ends of their institution, that is, in the promotion of learning; and, in the second place, that they are perfectly unfit for such business. I need not prove this by a variety of examples. There is one existing at this moment, which I will mention, because it is diverting:—A certain College kept their accounts directly contrary to their statutes, and to the principles of good administration; and their factor managed their revenue according to their orders. He, when worn out in their service, resigned; and they, for his faithful services, made him a present of a piece of plate, which not only glittered upon his table, but in all the newspapers of the kingdom. At the same time, when the honest old man tried to settle his accounts in the manner that his predecessors had done, they carried his cautioners before a court of law, and they are attempting to deprive him of what he considers as his rights, in consequence of their authority, and the practice of his predecessors.

If there can be no inducement from these three motives to make an union of the Aberdeen Colleges, there can be as little from the effect which the union will have by the destruction of rivalship; and the dissolution of College leavens.

Manly has produced the greatest exertions in the mechanic arts, in the fine arts, and in the sciences. This is proved by the well-known histories of artificers, of painters, and of systems of philosophy. Nay, Mr Printer, take a familiar illustration. When you make your next jaunt observe, that where there is but one inn, the provisions, and behaviour of the waiters, are very different from what they are where there are two or more inns, where emulation procures the best dishes, and the most attentive servants.

Were, accordingly, all our Universities united into one, which has been a project with some thoughtless people, the bad consequences are obvious. There would be an end to rivalship in good teaching. There would be an immense system of tyranny erected; and a student, when oppressed, would have no means of carrying on his education in a public manner.

Still farther, if four fermenting masses were thrown into one, the fermentation would be excessive, and of consequence no good bread would be brought to the market.

I have been often struck with this fermenting, I think they call it *metaphisic*, air, in all Colleges, where the Professors live *collegialiter*. It is so notorious abroad, that it is almost a proverbial saying, "The parties and intrigues at Court are trifling to those in a College." Such a general effect must arise from some general cause; and as it is connected with the present subject, and of importance to society, I will consider it in my next letter; hoping, in the mean time, that the Gentlemen who are so zealous for the union of the Aberdeen Colleges, and who have called upon all ranks of men to support them, will be pleased to make their reasons known, that no injustice may be done them, by supposing motives that are ill-founded. I am respectfully, Mr Printer,

Your most obedient servant,

J. LEVINGWORTH.

## IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

**SEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING:**  
 No. 37,431, 2000l. No. 18,193, 50l.  
 And the following prizes of 50l. each,  
 No. 40,486, 22,753, 1705, 2389, 21,568.  
**EIGHTH DAY'S DRAWING:**  
 No. 18,977, 2000l. No. 17,981, 1000l.  
 No. 2821, 2550l. 1900l. each.  
 No. 14,472, 23,058, 10,464, 50l. each.  
 And the following prizes of 20l. each,  
 No. 15,784, 25,789, 12,811, 4726, 14,015.

### PASSED THE SOUND.

Aug. 1. Pomona, of and from Dublin, Swab, for Copenhagen, with coals.  
 Hamilton of Saltcoats, Johnson, from Dublin, for Melmel, in ballast.  
 3. Lady Mary Anne of Montrose, Lyall, from Drontheim, for St Peterburgh, in ballast.  
 Industry of Leith, Begg, from Schaw, for Copenhagen and St Peterburgh, in ballast.  
 Baltic Merchant of London, Barye, from Bristol, for Weyburg, in ballast.  
 Neptune of and from Kincardine, Steier, for Copenhagen, with coals.

### ARRIVED AND REMAIN.

Aug. 3. Katty and Nelly of Leith, Skirving, from St Peterburgh, for Leith, with hemp, tallow, and iron.  
 Industry of Irvine, Slime, from Memel, for Irvine, barks.  
 Agnes of Irvine, Slime, from ditto, for Drogheda, ditto.  
 Triton of Borrowdowns, Kay, from St Peterburgh, for Easter, with hemp and iron.  
 5. Jane of Dunbar, Hallie, from St Peterburgh, from Dundee, with ditto.

*Elphinstone, August 5: 1786. Wind S. West.*

**ARRIVED AT LEITH, August 19.** Mabel, Buchan, from Limekiln, in ballast.—At. Active, Ramage, from Shicell, in ditto: Hawk, Comings, from Bolton, with grain: Ann, Kide, from Wiltshire, with ditto: Morning Star, Yule, from Gottenburgh, with goods: Katharine and Mabel, Lyell, from Perth, with ditto: Jenny, Thomson, from Peterburgh, with ditto: Oak, Barris, from Arundel, with bark: Hampton, Scarvel, from Little Hampton, with ditto: Mary, Craigie, from Christiansund, with tar.

### A CARD.

MR PARKER begs leave to inform the Public, That, in consequence of Mr Atley's advertisement, he had wrote to London to know if there was any probability of his coming down to Edinburgh, or if it was done for the same purpose as he did formerly when Mr Parker and Jones's Company were in Dublin; where he advertised that he and Company were coming over in a short time, without a single thought of undertaking the journey, and not a shadow of motive but the vain thought of injuring Messrs Parker and Jones, whose Company, when in London, were allowed to be superior to his; and as a proof that they are so, Mr Parker is ready to wage One Hundred Guineas on a trial, to be decided by the impartial public; but as this is not to be expected, they will rest satisfied, that those who have any knowledge of Mr Atley, cannot be unacquainted with his well-known propensity in propagating, as facts, what has not the smallest foundation in truth.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the city of Edinburgh.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed persons have of late broke down some of the Railing and other parts of the Timber Pier of Leith;—The are therefore offering a reward of FIVE GUINEAS to any who shall, within two months, give information to William Scott, procurator fiscal, of the period or persons who did the same, to be paid by the City Chamberlain, upon the conviction of one or more of the offenders.

**French White-Wine Vinegar for Sale,**  
 At the Cellars of THOMAS BAIRD, Wine Merchant, South Gray's-Cloak.

A Few Tiers of best FRENCH WHITE-WINE VINEGAR, at 3s. 4d. per gallon, or 12 d. the pint.

The Vinegar is of remarkable quality and strength, very fit for pickles, and will be sold in gallons or half gallons, at the above low price, for ready money only.

### Woollen-Drapery Ware-Room.

THOMAS BROWN begs leave respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has now opened his Ware-room on Bridge-street, nearly opposite to the Post Office; with a large, elegant, and various assortment of Goods, of the very best qualities, brought from the principal manufacturers in England; among which are the following, viz. A variety of real best superfine Cloths, new and most fashionable colors.

Best second and lively Cloths.  
 Queen's Cloths, Cassimers, Jeanetts, &c. for Ladies Riding Habits.

Port and Hunters Cloths for great coats.  
 Plain and Stripped Duffels for ditto.

Fine 8-4ths wide Duffels and Frezces.  
 Gold, Silver, and Silk Tissues for vests.

Stripped and Figured Linens for riding ditto.  
 Scotch and English Sattinets and Florinettes, for vests and breeches.

Double and Single Prince's Studs, Morelles, and Worsted Sattinets for ditto.

Variety of Plain and Printed Velvets.  
 Black Velvets, Velveteens, and Cotton Velvets.

Buff and Coloured Faoils, Corduroys, Indiantes, Jeanetts, and Denims, for riding breeches.

Thickset, Thicksettees, and Cotton Linings.  
 Black and Coloured Lining for breeches.

A neat assortment of Printed India Twells, Stripped Quilts, Mullinets, and Corded Denims, for vests.

Variety of Printed Vest-Shapes.  
 Best real India Nankeens.

White and Dyed Flannels.  
 Spanish and Welch Flannels.

Men's and Youth's fashionable cocked Hats.  
 Military and Riding ditto.

Italian Hat Crapes.  
 Silk and Worsted Breeches-Pieces.

A general assortment of Men's patent White, Black, and Coloured Silk Hosiery.

Plain and Embroidered ditto.  
 Thread, Cotton, and Worsted ditto.

Ladies Silk, Cotton, and Thread Hosiery.  
 With a variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

As T. Brown proposes dealing on the most reasonable terms, he hopes to meet with a share of the public favour.

Commissions from the country carefully attended to.

*DUNDEE, August 16. 1786.*

**THE Presbytery met here this day,**

for the examination of the Grammar School. After examining the boys in the several Classes, in presence of the Magistrates and a number of the Gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood; and considering the various specimens of the acquaintance with the principles of the Latin Language, the Presbytery were particularly pleased with the proficiency of the Scholars; unanimously approved of the manner of Teaching adopted in this School; and in the strongest terms recommended the attention and diligence of the Masters, as highly meriting countenance and encouragement.

(Signed) DA. DAVIDSON, Moderator.  
 P. S. The School will be convened again on Wednesday the 20th September; and Mr Saunders will begin the Reading Class on the first November following.

MA WATSON, Rector of the School, has moved to a large commodious house within itself, and of easy access to the city fields, where by an advertisement (see page 477)





PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, August 18.			
	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21 s. 6 d.	21 s. 0 d.	20 s. 0
Barley,	19 0	18 0	17 0
Oats,	18 0	17 0	15 0
Peas,	20 0	00 0	00 0
New Oats,	14 s.		

#### Sale of Lands in Berwickshire.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 28th August current, (in place of Wednesday the 16th, as formerly advertised) between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

**THE** Lands and Barony of ECCLES, lying in the parish of Eccles, containing upwards of 1350 acres, rented at about L. 1100 Sterling, (which will be considerably increased in a few years, when some of the leases expire) and rated in the cess-books at L. 1906.

The estate is in excellent order, lies all contiguous, and is completely inclosed with thriving hedges, and has many thriving clumps of planting on it, and hedge-row trees along the inclosures. It lies on the great road from Edinburgh to London by Greenlaw, within a few miles of the towns of Dunfermline, Greenlaw, and Cornhill, and two miles of the river Tweed. The mansion-house, stables, gardens, and policy are in excellent order, and are fit for the immediate reception of a large and genteel family.

For particulars, apply to William Bethune, writer in Edinburgh; and Alexander Low at Woodend, near Dunfermline, will show the lands.

#### By Adjournment.

#### Lands in the Shire of Forfar.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th day of November 1786, at six o'clock afternoon.

**THE** Lands of MAINS, and EASTER KIRKTON of Earl-Strathgilly, lying within the parish of Mains and the shire of Forfar.

This estate is well situated, within less than a mile of the town of Dundee, and is let to substantial tenants. From the nature of the leases, no expenses whatever, during their currency, can be incurred by the proprietor. The tenants are obliged to observe a proper mode of culture, and a certain and very considerable rise will take place when the tacks expire.

The present nett rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 1110 l. sterling. The property-lands extend to upwards of 1020 Scots acres. There is plenty of free stone upon them. They abound in game; and a troutling water runs through the middle of the estate; which, besides thriving hedge-rows around most of the inclosures, has old timber growing upon it to a considerable value.

In case the lands do not sell in one lot, it is proposed to divide them into parcels, and of which notice shall be given in a future advertisement. Intending purchasers may give in offers to Mr. Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, or to Mr. Erskine, clerk to the signet, with whom the progress of writs, rentals, and plan of the estate are lodged, and who have power to sell by private bargain.

David Cobb, tenant at New-Mains, will show the grounds.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs. Kennedy, vintner in Kilmarnock, upon Thursday the 14th August 1786, at one o'clock afternoon.

**THE** Lands of ANNANHILL, lying within the parish of Kilmarnock, and shire of Ayr, about a mile west from the town of Kilmarnock, and on the high road leading from that town to the borough of Irvine. All these lands are well inclosed and subdivided, and the fences are in the best condition, and yield a rent of 197 l. Sterling. The purchaser will be entitled to vote for a member of Parliament, agreeable to an old return on part of the lands, ascertaining the same to be a forty-shilling land of old extent.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Thornton, or James Innes writer in Irvine.

#### For CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA,

#### The Snow ACTIVE,

ALEXANDER RAMAGE Master, NOW lying in Leith harbour, ready to receive goods on board, and will be clear to sail about the 5th of September.

The ACTIVE is a fine new ship, about 200 tons burthen, has a Mediterranean pass, and good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to John Scougal, Leith, or the master on board.

#### FOR JAMAICA,

To call at St. Kitts, if encouraging freight offers,

#### THE SHIP LUCEA,

ROBERT HUNTER Master, NOW lying at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 25th current, and clear to sail by the 1st of October.

For freight or passage apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. Glasgow, or the master at Greenock.

The LUCEA is a fine large ship, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

#### AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

#### THE ELIZA,

JOHN SAMSON Master, NOW lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and country adjacent, and will sail 26th August.

This ship is a remarkable fast sailer, has good accommodation for passengers, and as the Master takes charge of her herself, the best of usage may be depended on, and the greatest care taken of such goods as he may be entrusted with.

#### FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

To call at any of the Windward Islands, as freight may offer,

#### The Brigantine Bell,

JOHN CATHCART Master, Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock, the 20th instant, and clear to sail by the 20th September.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Cathcart, or John Hamilton, Greenock, or to James Buchanan, Glasgow.

The Bell is a new British-built vessel, about 200 tons, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

#### SHIP TO BE SOLD.

To be sold by private bargain,

#### THE BRIG OAK,

Lying in the harbour of Leith, burden about 100 tons Carpenter's measurement, six weeks old, built at Whitby, and completely found with new materials. The ship will sail on Monday next, if not sold. For particulars apply to Francis Barry the master on board, or Messrs John and John Learmonth and Company, Edinburgh.

#### Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, IN SCOTLAND.

#### NOTICE

#### RESPECTING THE REGISTRY OF SHIPS & VESSELS.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed last Session of Parliament, intitled "An Act for the further increase and improvement of Shipping and Navigation;" it is, amongst other things enacted, That all and every ship or vessel, having a deck, or being of the burden of fifteen tons, or upwards, belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain, or Guernsey, Jersey, and the Isle of Man, or of any of the British Colonies, Plantations, Islands, or Territories, in Asia, Africa, or America, (except lighters, barges, boats, or vessels used solely in rivers, or inland navigation) shall be registered in manner therein mentioned; and that the person or persons claiming property therein, shall cause the same to be registered, and shall obtain a certificate of such registry from the Collector and Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs in Great Britain, or the Life of Man, or from the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief, and Principal Officer, or Officers of his Majesty's Revenue of Customs residing in the islands of Guernsey or Jersey, or in any of the said colonies, plantations, islands, or territories respectively, in manner therein directed; the form of which certificate is described in the act.

And, by the said act, it is further enacted, That the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in England and Scotland, respectively, shall give public notice, by all such ways and means as they shall judge most proper and effectual, that within a certain reasonable time or times, as may be best adapted to the distance of the ports to which the ships and vessels owned by his Majesty's subjects shall respectively belong, to be by them specified and published, certificates of registry, according to the form in the said act described, will be ready to be granted in manner therein directed, to all such ships and vessels as shall be legally entitled thereunto.

Pursuant to the said recited act, the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in Scotland, do hereby give notice, That certificates of registry, according to the form described in said act, will be ready to be granted, in the manner thereby directed, to all such ships or vessels, at or from the several and respective times herein after mentioned, that is to say,

In all the ports in Scotland, except Stornaway, Lerwick, Kirkwall, and Thurso, } From and after the 16th day of September next.

In the said ports of Stornaway, Lerwick, Kirkwall, and Thurso, } From and after the 23d day of October next.

And it is hereby declared, that at the end of one month from the date of the several and respective periods before mentioned, the said notice shall expire.

And further notice is hereby given, that by the said act it is also enacted, That the owner or owners of every such ship or vessel, not heretofore required to be registered, shall, on the first arrival of every such ship or vessel at the port or place to which the belongs, after the expiration of the notice in the said act directed, cause such ship or vessel to be registered, and shall obtain a certificate thereof, in manner therein directed; and that the owner or owners of any ship or vessel, which shall have been heretofore registered, shall, in like manner, upon the first arrival of such ship or vessel at the port or place to which the belongs, after the expiration of the notice therein directed, cause such ship or vessel to be again registered, and obtain a certificate thereof, according to the form and in the manner in the said act described; and shall then deliver up the register before granted, if the same be not lost or mislaid; and if the same shall have been lost or mislaid, shall make oath before the proper officer of the Customs, that such register hath been lost or mislaid, and shall give security in like manner as is directed and required by an act passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, in the case of registers and certificates, *de novo*.

And by the said act it is further enacted, That no ship or vessel, which is thereby directed to be hereafter registered, or which is directed, instead of the register now required by law, to take out a new register, according to the form and in the manner therein described, shall be permitted, after her first arrival at the port to which she belongs, as the expiration of the notice thereby directed, to clear outwards to foreign parts, or coastways, or to proceed to sea in order to fish on the coasts, or for any other purpose whatever, as a British ship or vessel, or shall be in any ways entitled to the privileges of a British ship or vessel, unless the owner or owners thereof shall have obtained a certificate, according to the form and in the manner described in the said act; and in case any such ship or vessel shall depart from such port, without being registered, and without having obtained a certificate as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel shall be subject to forfeiture, and also all the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle, and apparel to such ship or vessel belonging.

Moreover, it is, by the said act, made requisite, That all ships and vessels, thereby directed to be registered, do return to the ports to which they belong, and obtain certificates of registry in the manner and form thereby described, within the respective periods after mentioned, from and after the expiration of the said notice; that is to say, within twelve months as to all ships or vessels belonging to any of the ports of Great Britain, or the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man; within eighteen months as to all ships or vessels belonging to any of the ports or islands of Guernsey, Jersey, or Man; within twenty months as to all ships and vessels trading or fishing beyond the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn; at the end of which respective periods, all registers or certificates, except those granted pursuant to the said act, will be of no force or effect. And before any such ship or vessel, which shall not return to the port to which she belongs, nor obtain a certificate of registry within the time so limited as aforesaid, shall be entitled to such certificate of registry, it must be made appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the Customs, that her not so returning happened from unavoidable necessity or reasonable cause.

And it is by the said act declared, That the port to which any ship or vessel shall hereafter be deemed and taken to belong, within the intent and meaning of the said act, shall be the port from and to which such ship or vessel shall usually trade, or (being a new ship) shall intend to trade, and at or near which the husband, or acting and managing owner or owners of such ship or vessel usually resides or reside.

Dated at the Customhouse, Edinburgh, the 15th day of August 1786.

By Order of the Commissioners,

R. E. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

#### Lands in the County of Berwick.

To be SOLD by public roup, at the house of Alexander Gordon in Dunfermline, on Wednesday the 6th day of September next, betwixt the hours of three and four in the afternoon.

All and Whole the LANDS of WHITCHESTER, RIGFOOT, and KIDCLEUGH, lying in the parishes of Longformacus and Dunfermline, and county of Berwick, consisting of about One Thousand acres of good arable, meadow, and pasture ground.

The above lands, which are exceedingly improveable, lie about four miles from the market town of Dunfermline, and are now let to substantial tenants, at the yearly rent of 160 l. Sterling, for twenty years from Whit Sunday 1785. And, besides the rent, the tenants pay minister's stipend, land-tax, and all other public burdens.

The tenants will show the premises; and for further particulars, apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet, Edinburgh; James Turnbull, attorney at law in Berwick-upon-Tweed; or Adam Watson, writer in Dunfermline.

#### LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 28th day of November 1786, at six o'clock afternoon, in whole or in two lots.

**THE** LANDS and BARONY of KINNAIRD, lying within the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife. This estate pays about 260 l. Sterling of yearly free rent, holds of the Crown, and is valued in the cess-books at 930 l. Scots. It lies within five miles of Cupar, and one mile of the harbour of Newburgh, upon the Tay, and contains near 400 Scots acres, mostly of a fine black mold. There is a good deal of planting old and young upon the estate.

Also, the Lands and Estate of INVERDOVAT and others, lying within the parish of Forgan, and shire of Fife, and paying about 290 l. Sterling of yearly rent. This estate (a small pendicle excepted) holds of the Crown, and, exclusive of that pendicle, is valued in the cess-books at about 768 l. It consists of near 486 Scots acres of excellent soil, extending above a mile along the banks of the Tay, opposite to Dundee.

The conditions of sale, and progress of writs, may be seen in the hands of Mr. Erskine, clerk to the signet at Edinburgh; to whom, or to the proprietor at Dundee, any person willing to make a private bargain may apply.

#### TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

Either Together or in Separate Farms,

#### The Lands and Estate of Grange,

COMPREHENDING the Farms of Grange, Barrachan, Laigh Threave, High Threave, Bartroftan, and Black Park, lying within the parishes of Wigtown and Penningham, and county of Wigtown, and pleasantly situated on the water of Bladenoch, within four miles of the burgh of Wigtown.

This estate contains 1300 acres Scots measure. The different farms are inclosed and subdivided, and most of the estate consists of very good arable ground, a considerable part of which has been improved with three out messes, and produces excellent crops. The remainder is capable of very great improvement; and there is ready access to the whole by good roads. The estate holds of the Crown, is valued in the cess-books at 400 l. which entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member to Parliament.

On the farm of Grange there is a modern mansion-house, offices, substantially built, and garden, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family. There is a very thriving plantation near to the mansion-house; and a part of this farm consists of an exceeding rich holm, well adapted for growing flax; and in it, as well as the other farms, there are large tracts of natural meadow land. The purchaser may enter immediately to the mansion-house, offices, garden, and 50 acres of arable and meadow land, lying around the same.

The farm of High Threave, being out of lease, may be also entered to immediately.—It consists of betwixt 300 and 400 acres of good land, very capable of improvement.

The tack of the farm of Grange expires at Whit Sunday 1791; and upon a new lease, a large rate of rent may be expected, there having been a great grassum paid at the commencement of the present lease, and very substantial improvements made since that time. In the tack of Barrachan and Bartroftan, there is a break at Whit Sunday 1789.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Adair clerk to the signet, or Hugh McCulloch of Grange, by Wigtown.

#### JUDICIAL SALE.

#### Lands in Dumfriesshire.

To be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 29th day of November 1786, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, in one or more lots.

**THE** LANDS and ESTATE of LAIRDHOLME, LINHALL, and RAVENSHILL, with the teinds thereof, which belonged to the deceased William Johnston of Lairdholme, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfries.

The proven rent of the above lands is 118 l. 7 s. 4 d. Sterling, which the Lords having valued at 20 years purchase, the upbet price is 2367 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sterling.

These lands hold fee of subjects superior; they are agreeably situated upon the water of Milk, within five miles of Lockerbie and Ecclefechan, and four from the lime-quarries of Blacketrigg. They are very extensive, consisting of arable, meadow, and pasture ground, in a proper proportion.—The first are of a fine sharp soil.—The last are fit both for sheep and black cattle. The whole being almost in a state of nature, are capable of great improvement, which may be carried on a moderate expense. There are large peat mosses in different parts of the estate, which are very valuable, fuel being scarce in that part of the country. A mansion-house, garden, and offices, are also on the premises, with a considerable quantity of young wood, natural and planted.

If more agreeable to offerers, the above lands will be exposed in the two following lots:

LOT I. To consist of the Lands of Lairdholme and Linhall, presently possessed by Mrs. Johnston, the proven free rent of which is 83 l. 12 s. 8 d. Sterling.

On this lot is the mansion-house, garden, and offices.

LOT II. To consist of the Farm of Ravenhill, possessed by Thomas Johnston, at 34 l. 18 s. 4 d. of nett rent, after all deductions.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr. Kilpatrick, deputy-clerk of Session, and further information may be got by applying to James Thomson writer to the signet, Hanover-street, or to Mr. Peter Bell at Carterton, near Moffat, the factor on the estate.

#### Mr GREENOUGH'S MEDICINES.

**P**ECTORAL LOZENGES, prepared from Balsam of Tolu, so justly celebrated for their superior efficacy in immediately removing all coughs, hoarseness, shortness of breath, defluxions upon the lungs, healing the rawness and forecure of the breast, promoting expectoration of tough phlegm, and affording great relief in asthmatic complaints; they are likewise very beneficial in consumptions; are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

**TWO TINCTURES**—the one for cleaning, preserving, and beautifying the teeth, effectually curing the scurvy in the gums, and rendering the breath delicately sweet—the other for the Toothach, which never fails to give immediate ease to the most violent pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, without the least injuring the enamel of the teeth.

The above articles, which have been in the highest esteem upwards of thirty years, are now prepared and sold by R. HAYWARD chemist (successor to Mr. Greenough), No. 10, Ludgate-hill, London, price 1 s. 1 d. each, duty included; and by his appointment, by Messrs Husband, Elder, and Co. Edinburgh, and Mr. Raeburn in Glasgow.

Also the Universal Balsamic called SAMARITAN WATER, for which his Majesty hath been pleased to grant his royal letters patent, price 6 d. each bottle, which is prepared and sold as above, and may be depended upon to answer the following purposes, viz. for curing strains, bruises, inveterate old sores, ulcers, burns, scalds, St. Anthony's fire, whiteloes, hard swellings of the breast, scorbutic eruptions, and all green wounds.

N. B. A more particular account of the nature and efficacy of the Samaritan Water may be had gratis at the places above mentioned.

The great reputation Mr. Greenough's medicines have acquired has induced many persons to counterfeit them; every purchaser is therefore requested to observe none are genuine but what have the name of "T. Greenough, No. 10, Ludgate-hill," printed on the stamp.

#### SALE OF THE Lands and Mansion-House of Coats,

In the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh,

By Adjournment—Upset-price Reduced. To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d August 1786, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

**THE** LANDS and MANSION-HOUSE of COATS, with offices, pigeon-house, garden, &c., as described in former advertisements.

The progress of writs and articles of roup, &c. may be seen in the hands of John Tawie, writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or to John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

#### SALE OF HORSES.

To be SOLD by auction, at Chatterhouse, near Hamilton, on Monday the 28th August 1786, at ten o'clock forenoon,

1. A BAY MARE, got by old Match'em, and covered season 1786 by Wickham.
2. A CHESNUT MARE, got by Lord Osborn's Arabian, her dam by Sheppard's Crab, and was dam also of Chalkstone and Zephyr, two good runners, covered by Hercules, season 1786.
3. A BROWN MARE named Jeffy, got by Judgment, her dam by Sir James Lowther's Jason, her grand-dam by Old Cade, her great-grand dam by Roundhead, who was got by Flying Childers out of Old Cade's dam; her great-grand-grand-dam by Old Partner, and was the dam of Match'em; a Colt foal at her foot by Hercules, and she is covered by him again season 1786.
4. A BAY CROPPED MARE, a fast trotter, with a Filly foal at her foot, by Hercules, and covered by him again season 1786.
5. A BAY MARE, bald faced, a fast trotter, with a Filly foal at her foot by Hercules, and covered by him again season 1786.
6. A BAY COLT four years old, by Lord Edmonstone, out of the Brown Mare, No. 3. He will make an excellent hunter, if not a runner.
7. A CHESNUT FILLY three years old, by Hercules, out of a handsome Highland mare.
8. A BAY COLT, two, rising three years old, by Hercules out of the Chesnut Mare, No. 2.
9. A BAY COLT, same age, by Hercules out of the cropped Mare No. 4.
10. A BROWN FILLY, rising two years old, by Hercules, out of the Brown Mare No. 3.
11. A BAY FILLY, same age, by Hercules out of the Chesnut Mare No. 2.
12. A BAY FILLY same age, by Hercules out of the cropped Mare No. 4.
13. A GRAY COLT, same age, by Hercules out of the dam of Expectation.
14. A BAY COLT same age, by Stanton out of the Bay Mare No. 1.
15. A Little BAY MARE, a fast trotter.
16. A Strong DUN GALLOWAY four years old.
17. A GREY GALLOWAY, four years old, an excellent hack, and fast trotter.
18. A BAY CROPPED GELDING, a fast trotter, and a strong useful hack, eight years old.

Persons willing to see any of the above horses, &c. or to make a private bargain betwixt and the day of the roup, will please apply to William Hack, at Hamilton-house.

#### By Adjournment—Upset-price reduced. Lands and Superiorities in Ayrshire.

To be SOLD by public roup, under the authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of December 1786, between five and seven afternoon.

The Remaining Lots of the LANDS and ESTATE belonging to Dr. JOHN CAMPBELL of Wellwood, DAVID MACLURE of Shawwood, and GEORGE MCCREE of Pitcon, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of SHAWWOOD, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free rent is 126 l. 18 s. 4 d. which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchase, or 2792 l. 3 s. 4 d. but the upset-price is now reduced to twenty and a half years purchase, or L. 2601 15 0

This Lot holds of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty. It is agreeably situated within four miles of Ayr, and commands a beautiful prospect of that town and bay, with the country adjacent. The lands are all inclosed and subdivided, and the inclosures surrounded with belts of planting, which are thriving. They were, till within these two years, in the proprietor's natural possession; and have been since set mostly for grass and pasture.

LOT II. The Lands of ADAMHILL, and COAL thereof, with the teinds of said lands, lying in the parish of Craigie, and shire of Ayr, holding of a subject superior.

The proven free rent of the Lands, exclusive of the coal therein, is 294 l. 19 s. 2 d. which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchase, L. 6489 1 8

And the proven free rent of the coal in said lands is 40 l. which was formerly valued at ten years purchase, or 400 0 0

Together, L. 6889 1 8

But the upset-price of the said land is now reduced to twenty years purchase, L. 5899 3 4

And the said coal to nine years purchase, 360 0 0

Together, L. 6259 3 4

LOT III. The Superiority and Feu-duty of the Lands of OVER and MIDDLE WELLWOODS, lying in the parish of Muirkirk, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free feu-duty is 119 l. 11 s. 9 d. 5-12ths Sterling, which was formerly valued at twenty-two years purchase, or 2630 l. 19 s. 3 d. 2-12ths, but the upset-price is now reduced to twenty years purchase, or L. 2391 15 8 5-12ths

This superiority holds of the Crown, and is rated in the valuation-books at 156 l. 10 s. 8 d. Scots.

LOT IV. Dr. Campbell's right of liferent to the Superiority of the Lands of MURHOUSE MAILING, lying in the parish of Munkton, and shire of Ayr.

The proven free feu-duty is 16 s. 5 d. 4-12ths; and Dr. Campbell's liferent right was formerly valued at six years purchase, or 4 l. 18 s. 8 d. But is now reduced to something less than five years purchase, or L. 4 0 0

LOT V. The Lands of NOTRHILL of Auchmilk, lying in the parish of Sorn, and shire of Ayr, holding of a subject superior, to which Dr. Campbell has right *jure mariti*.

The proven free rent is 39 l. 6 s. 3 d. 4-12ths; and Dr. Campbell's *jus mariti* was formerly valued at six years purchase, or L. 196 11 4 1/2

LOT VI. The SURPLUS RENT arising from a TACK of the Farm of BROWNHILL, lying in the parish of Tarbolton, and shire of Ayr, set by Colonel Hunter of Brownhill to David McClure, and sublet by David McClure to Hugh McClure.

The proven surplus rent payable to David McClure is 100 l.; and which for the nine years of the tack to run after Martinmas 1786, was valued at five years purchase, or 500 l. But the upset-price is now reduced to four years purchase, or L. 400 0 0

The articles of sale and title-deeds, will be seen at the office of Mr. Alexander Ross, deputy-clerk of Session; and further information may be got, by applying to James Thomson, writer to the signet, Hanover Street, in whose hands are plans and measurements of part of the subjects under sale.